

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY JANUARY 10

FIRST TEST SATISFACTORILY PASSED.

The faith that a great many continued to have in the average good sense of the majority of the new supervisors appears to have been justified in a great measure by the first division votes recorded last night, when four of the six Democrats refused to be made a party to the moves whereby the fire department was to be transferred from the efficient basis upon which it has been for years, to a political basis. Mayor Fern's appointment of a successor to Chief Thurston was twice turned down by a vote of five to two, the lone Republican voting with the majority. This is as it should be and Honolulu today breathes a little easier, confident that things are not going to be so bad, after all, under a Democratic board.

Of course Mayor Fern is on the side of the banderlogs. That is where he belongs and where the community may expect always to find him. But Messrs. McClellan, Petrie, Hardesty, Markham and Cox have taken the first possible opportunity to publicly announce that they are not of that class, and this is exactly what their friends expected of them. There will be some natural disappointment regarding Pacheco. It was generally supposed that he had worked his partisan fury off during the last campaign and the previous one, but when he announced last night: "God save the United States!" because the competent fire chief was not immediately removed from office, the desire to laugh was tinged with the inclination to think of the future and moan.

The announced policy of the board to commence at once with an extension of the permanent pavements and to go the limit of the possible in giving the downtown sections of the city something for the money in the way of good streets, is worth applauding. This is a policy of good sense. Permanent pavements are economical and best in every way, whatever the initial cost.

We incline to the belief that the supervisors would have shown better judgment if they had not been so hasty in cutting into the salary list of the departments. Economy would have been shown in cutting down the number of employees but in raising the salaries of those left, making the positions better worth having and consequently better worth working hard for. A competent clerk at \$150 or \$175 a month is cheaper than any two clerks that can be engaged at \$100 a month apiece. Good men can only be secured for adequate pay and poor men are dear at any price. The idea of the supervisors seems to have been to cut salaries without consideration and on a partisan basis rather than on one of efficiency.

We believe, with the supervisors, that the county departments can be run very well with fewer clerks than have been employed, if good clerks at good pay be put in their places.

On the whole, however, the supervisorial majority is starting off well. The community ought to be back of it and will, if the first actions are followed up by others of the same nature. Honolulu generally is ready today to give support to any board of supervisors that shows any desire to be businesslike and fair towards the city, whether that board be Democratic or Republican. The first test has been passed most satisfactorily.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH AND HONOLULU.

We regard it as rather unfortunate that word has reached Washington of dissatisfaction in Oahu regarding the ordering here of the Twenty-Fifth Infantry because that regiment is made up of negroes. There was a time, only a year or two ago, when Honolulu "went into the air" at the idea of a negro regiment, but there has been scarcely any adverse comment since The Advertiser, a few weeks ago, announced the coming of the Twenty-Fifth.

There are several reasons for this. In the first place, Honolulu has grown to know the United States regular soldier better and there is not the nervousness we once knew; Honolulu is also a bigger place now than it was two years ago and we are less excitable about minor matters. In the second place, a knowledge of the larger plans of the war department is general and we can look with equanimity on the presence of a negro regiment as one of several regiments when we might object to the idea of a single regiment here and that one composed of negroes. As a matter of fact, Honolulu now does not particularly object to the coming of the negro infantrymen, because satisfied that there is nothing particular to object to.

Under these circumstances, therefore, it is unfortunate that the word has gone to the men of the Twenty-Fifth that Honolulu is opposed to their coming. Word has come from that regiment that the men have been looking forward to their service here and it is rather a deplorable thing that this anticipation may by this time have been turned into regret and a pre-dislike of the city and its people by a report that has mighty little back of it.

THE BUSINESS MEN AND THE ARMY.

The president of the chamber of commerce announces that the one who suggested that the chamber should give the officers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, the Fourth Cavalry and the Coast Artillery companies to arrive next week some sort of welcome, at a banquet or otherwise, should give some good reason why there should be this "innovation." Inasmuch as the suggestion came from The Advertiser and was made to the commercial bodies of the city, it may be in order to state those good reasons here, although we doubt if there be a business man in the city, other than the president of the chamber of commerce, who can not off-hand give a dozen good reasons why the suggestion should be carried out.

In the first place, as the president of the chamber himself says, for the citizens of Honolulu to recognize the coming of a number of army officers by tendering them a formal welcome would be an "innovation" and certainly Honolulu needs a few such innovations to awaken it to the fact that there are soon to be in the various army posts here more white men than in all the rest of the Territory combined, men who will make their homes in Oahu for four years and be one of the big factors in the life of the city. It is quite true that these men will neither plant nor harvest sugar cane, but they are worth welcoming and getting acquainted with despite that heavy handicap.

In the second place, the trade of this army is going to make Honolulu a city independent of any agricultural industry. The price of sugar will always be of importance, but in supplying some twenty thousand non-producers with the necessities and the luxuries of life the business men of Honolulu will not have to shiver every time sugar is mentioned in Washington nor discharge their clerks when a panic strikes the local stock market, providing the business men of the city, as represented by the merchants' association and the chamber of commerce, go a trifle out of their accustomed way to bring about a feeling of friendship between the citizens and the soldiery and the men of Pearl Harbor. It strikes us as a good thing to get the trade of twenty thousand people for Honolulu, however much of an innovation that trade may be.

There are quite a number of other good reasons why something might be done in the way of a welcome to the officers to arrive this week to become a part of the community, including the general question of courtesy to strangers, but the two given should be sufficient to suggest the rest. Honolulu has never done such a thing, of course, as the president of the chamber of commerce says, but if there be any good reasons why we should not The Advertiser would be glad to hear them.

TWO HUNDRED AND ONE.

The Honolulu Y. M. C. A. has an enviable reputation for doing things and it is to be taken practically for granted that its campaign today for new members will be a successful one. The splendidly equipped association building is able to take care of more men and youths than now attend as association members and the ambition of the directors and secretaries is to allow nothing of use about their building to go to waste for lack of members to use it. It is some time since the association made an active canvass for members and there is sufficient eligible material in the city to work upon to secure the two hundred and one, that number having been set as the mark towards which today's workers will strive.

The annual dues asked of association members are low; the qualifications for membership require only that a man be of good moral character, and the advantages offered by membership are many. The Y. M. C. A. is serving a

particularly useful purpose in this city and deserves the fullest support that can be given it.

Those who became members today are conferring all the favors upon themselves.

THE FATE OF THE MISSING GIRL.

Fifty thousand persons disappear in the United States every year. Most of them are women. In New York City alone, two girls are reported missing every day. Most of the men who disappear, eventually turn up; the girls seldom do. They are lost to their homes, to their families and to their friends forever.

Where do they go? asks a mainland paper. What is their fate? Stanley W. Finch, for twenty years an attorney and official of the United States department of justice, answers these questions with the following startling statement:

"From fifteen thousand to twenty thousand girls between the ages of thirteen and twenty-five years, a majority of whom are native-born Americans, are the victims each year of the white slave traffic in the United States. About fifty thousand men and women are engaged in selling and buying these girls."

Unbelievable as it is, investigators in the service of the United States government declare that there is an organized traffic in girls; that men and women in every State, with millions of dollars behind them, are banded together for the purpose of luring girls into white slavery; that they have their main offices and distributing stations where girls are kept until sold; and that the shadow of the hand of the destroyer hangs over every home where there is a girl whose age and appearance would make her profitable to these demons who carry on this "business."

This is not intended to be a sentimental appeal; it is a bald statement of absolute facts, facts which every parent and every girl should know. They can not be waved aside. They must be faced, and it is just as important that the facts be known in Hawaii as elsewhere.

The methods employed by the agents of the white slave dealers vary according to circumstances. Sometimes the victim is knocked down, or drugged and carried away bodily to her doom. Sometimes it is accomplished by a gradual undermining of character through poverty, misfortune, or evil associates. Often the blow comes in the form of a mock marriage. But all too often it is because the erring girl has been driven away from home because the parents feel that she has brought disgrace upon them. The false pride of parents who drive their girls out into the world at a time when they need most a mother's care and the influence of a home makes easy work for the white slave agent.

No girl is in a position that is safe from this dreadful snare. Girls are lured from the homes of the rich and the poor, the cultured and the ignorant, the city dwellers and those who live in the country, and from the home of the church worker as often as from that of the infidel.

Four hundred thousand beautiful young girls are living openly as fallen women. Many of them, perhaps the greater majority, entered the life voluntarily as the natural end of an earlier mistake. But all too many were ruthlessly stolen from good homes, beaten, drugged, supplied with liquor, and abused until they yielded.

The life of these girls is indescribable. Judge Herrington, whose wide experience in white slave cases makes him an authority, says:

"Into that hell on earth, no decent woman ever goes; childhood's happy laughter never echoes; never is heard the voice of prayer; there is no gentle ministry of books or flowers; there are no loving words, no kindly friendships; there are heard no blessings, but curses, not hymns of praise, but ribald songs; there is no god, no happiness, no hope—there is only despair and disease and death. The lives of these girls—by night and by day a drunken orgy, a lewd debauch—sinking deeper and deeper into an unfeeling abyss."

Carefully compiled police statistics show that the average life of these girls is only five years, and then—an awful death and a nameless grave. But mercy is not needed for the dead. Stop and think what those figures really mean. If there are four hundred thousand of these unfortunate girls and their life is only five years, then to fill the places of those who die, requires each year a sacrifice of eighty thousand more girls. And from fifteen to twenty thousand of this number are lured from good homes and sold at from five to thirty dollars per head!

This in civilized America where the government spends thousands of dollars annually to protect the hogs and cattle; this in Christian America with its thousands of massive stone churches with stained glass windows, thick carpets, tall steeples, and five thousand dollar pipe organs!

Here is a true story which illustrates one of the most common methods of the white slave dealers. The superintendent of the rescue home who found the girl, and from whom I have the story, vouches for the truth of every incident.

"A commercial agent, who was also a white slave agent, was making a business trip through the South. He approached a certain town, and, after completing the business of his firm, started out in search of victims."

"The first time he saw the girl, whom we shall call 'Little May,' he began laying plans for her ruin. He was most careful of all his movements. At first his point was merely to meet her every time he visited the little country town where she lived, but gradually he cultivated an acquaintance, won her confidence, and was received into her home."

"It was not long until he had completely won her affections and then he proposed a speedy marriage. He had been so kind and courteous that her parents trusted him, but when he asked that the ceremony be performed in a distant city, they stoutly objected. But this was to no purpose for the villain had so captured Little May's affectionate nature that she would have gone with him to the end of the earth. So with him she left her home and went to Cincinnati to be married."

"The rest is an old story. The marriage certificate was forged, and when the girl was ushered into what she was told was the parsonage, she found herself amid strange surroundings. In a few minutes her betrayer excused himself, saying he would return in a few minutes. She never saw him again."

The terrible fate that then befell this trusting little girl can not be described in these columns. Indeed, no pen can describe it in its awful reality. Imagine the worst, and then know that you have fallen far short of realizing the truth.

How little parents think as their little brood gather about in the childish glee of a happy home, that such a fate should ever come to one of theirs. But alas! the plunderer's hand is abroad—the destroyer is in the land.

Twenty thousand girls a year! One every twenty-five minutes! While you have been reading this, some girl, somewhere, has been caught in the net of this terrible vice. Whose girl will be next? Will it be yours?

WILL CARRY OUT PLEDGES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

Every pledge made by the Republican Party of Hawaii in the last campaign will be carried out if the efforts of Senator Cecil Brown and other members of the recently appointed legislative committee are carried out. Attorney William T. Rawlins, Robert Shingle and H. L. Holstein, other members of the committee, are now at work on promised legislation and announce that every pledge made by their party program will be embodied in bills for presentation at the coming session of the legislature.

Among these is the direct primary law, a public utilities bill, a bill providing for the payment of banana and other damage claims, a land and water bill, an apportionment bill, a workmen's compensation act and other progressive measures. The reappointment of the membership of the house and senate will be one of the important measures. Statehood for Hawaii will be vigorously demanded in a concurrent resolution to be adopted and forwarded to Washington. It is understood that the committee will urge the legislature to ask congress to take action toward the condemnation of private sea fisheries.

ABOARD A LIGHTER FOR KAMEHAMEHA

Orders were prepared at department headquarters yesterday to have one of the two companies of coast artillery ordered to Fort Kamehameha, Pearl Harbor, sent down to the swamp station on a big navy lighter. The other to go by train.

The two transports bringing the Fourth Cavalry, Twenty-fifth Infantry

Tenth to Be Rused.

Orders were also issued from division headquarters yesterday and transmitted to the department by cable ordering the Tenth Company of Coast Artillery to go into camp at Fort De Russy, instead of at Fort Ruger. It transpires that there was no intention at all of placing the company at Ruger, this having been merely a rumor which was considered authentic.

It is possible that some of the officers will take up quarters in the casemates of the batteries, while it is likely that the new surgeon for the artillery, who will come here on the February transport, may also have quarters assigned him in one of the casemates.

The decision to place the company at Fort De Russy was foretold in The Advertiser several days ago. There is no room at Fort Ruger at present for another company, the only vacant place being the area in front of the officers' quarters. It would be disagreeable to both men and officers to have tents pitched there.

Headquarters at Ruger.

Fort Ruger is still officially the headquarters of the artillery district of Oahu, and will probably be continued so when Colonel Haynes, the new commandant, arrives from the mainland.

On the arrival of the two transports, Tuesday, the Fourth Cavalry will be moved out from town to Schofield Barracks as rapidly as the railroad company can transport the men and their baggage. The commanding officer hopes to get the first detachment started a few hours after the arrival of the troops and follow it up closely with others.

The Twenty-fifth Infantry is under marching orders for Schofield Barracks, and as soon as their baggage is unloaded from the transport the regiment will be started out in light marching order for Leilehua, resting at Pearl City at the end of the first day, reaching the post the following day. This will give the troops an excellent opportunity to know the country and get a close acquaintance with sugar cane and pineapples.

The Fifth Cavalry will be here from Leilehua about January 15 and it is expected the regiment will leave for the mainland January 17 or 18.

Heavy Demand for Beef.

As a sample of what additional troops means to the commercial life of the city, orders have already been issued to the company supplying beef to the garrisons for an additional 30,000 pounds of beef this month. Other supplies, furnished by island contractors, will also be materially increased.

The military people are keeping close tab on all data concerning output of food supplies including ranch cattle and sheep, rice, potatoes and other staples.

HAS NARROW ESCAPE.

A fractious horse, backing into a street car going up Nuuanu street at a lively clip, furnished excitement for bystanders around Beretania and Nuuanu streets last night at six o'clock, when J. F. Hughes, the rider, escaped serious injury by the quickest of work on the part of Motorman Rimmer. Rimmer reversed the current and dropped the fender just in time, and although he bowled the horse over, neither the animal nor its rider was injured. The horse's hind foot was caught in the fender, however, and the shoe torn off.

In order to have the national parks of the west in shape to care for tourists expected during the year of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, Secretary of the Interior Fisher estimates that an expenditure of \$733,000 will be needed in addition to the \$228,000 that congress granted for use this year. "The national parks," says the secretary, "constitute ideal recreation grounds for thousands of people, but the development and use of the parks are seriously retarded by the lack of adequate roads and trails."

SPENT A FORTUNE ON SKIN TROUBLE

But Lost All Hope of Cure—Grew Worse and Worse in Spite of Many Doctors and Three Years of Hospital Treatment—Inflammation Made Her Almost Crazy with Pain.

CURED BY TWO SETS OF CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I began to have an itching over my whole body about seven years ago and this settled in my limbs, from the knee to the toes. I went to see a great many physicians, a matter which cost me a fortune, and after I noticed that I did not get any relief that way, I went for three years to the hospital. But they were unable to help me there. I used all the medicines that I could see but became worse and worse. I had an inflammation which made me almost crazy with pain. When I showed my foot to my friends they would get really frightened. I did not know what to do. I was so sick and had become so nervous that I positively lost all hope. I had seen the advertisement of the Cuticura Remedies a great many times but could not make up my mind to buy them, for I had already used so many medicines. Finally I did decide to use the Cuticura Remedies and I tell you that I was never so pleased as when I noticed that, after having used two sets of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills, the entire inflammation had gone. I was completely cured. I should be only too glad if people with a similar disease would come to me and find out the truth. I would only recommend them to use Cuticura. Mrs. Bertha Sachs, 1621 Second Ave., New York, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1909."

"Mrs. Bertha Sachs is my sister-in-law and I know well how she suffered and was cured by the Cuticura Remedies after many other treatments failed. Morris Sachs, 321 E. 80th St., New York, N. Y., Secretary of Deutsch-Ostsee-Veren, Kempner Hebrew Benevolent Society, etc."

A single set of Cuticura Remedies, costing but one dollar, consisting of Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal and Pills to purify, has frequently cured chronic cases of itching, discharging humors of infants, children and adults when the best methods known to the profession had failed. Guaranteed absolutely pure.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. See ad. in this issue. Sold by Mail Free Catalogue Box Ave., Boston, Mass. or Mailed Free Catalogue Box Ave., New York, N. Y.

'IMPOSSIBLE' TO HELP FEAR IS WORD

Democratic Caucus Will Make No Exception in His Case and Friends Stop Efforts.

KUHIO ON WAY BACK HOME

Said to Be Dodging Hearing on Sugar Schedule—Will Head Anti-Fear Combine.

(From Thursday Advertiser)

"There is not the slightest possibility now of the confirmation of the re-appointment of Governor Fear," says a private cablegram from Washington, received yesterday, the sender being one in close touch with the Democratic caucus and speaking with authority.

This confirms what the Washington representative of The Advertiser has called and written, his information being that the friends of the Governor at Washington, among whom is included Secretary Fisher, have given up the fight altogether, recognizing its uselessness.

Other late information from the Capital confirms what has been published in The Advertiser regarding the intention of Kuhio to be in Honolulu in time to take a hand in the doings of the legislature. If the announced plans of the Delegate are being carried out, he is already on the back stretch for home and will be here before the end of the month. It is supposed that Kuhio, making sure that Governor Fear's confirmation is blocked, considers his duty in Washington accomplished and the need of his further presence unnecessary, although the house committee hearings on the sugar schedule commence next Wednesday, which hearings might be considered worth attending by the Delegate from Hawaii, if only for curiosity's sake.

The local Democrats are looking forward to Kuhio's return, believing that he will effect a combination of the Democrats in house and senate with his own personal followers among the Republicans, a combination that will control all legislation and appointments and block anything and everything advocated or favored by the Governor or the corporations.

BOOKS PROVIDED FOR ENTIRE TERRITORY

Traveling Libraries to Be Sent to the Other Islands Under Certain Rules.

Boxes of a special design are to be built soon for the use of the traveling libraries, which are to form a part of the activities of the new Library of Hawaii, for circulation on the other islands and remote districts of Oahu. The report of Robbins B. Anderson, chairman of the committee on island libraries, was read at the meeting of the trustees of the Library of Hawaii last night, in which he advocated the use of the traveling library rather than the establishing of branch libraries, deposit stations or delivery stations.

In order to get an expression of opinion from tax-payers on the other islands the report of the trustees will be given publicity throughout the Islands in the press and suggestions requested to be forwarded to Mr. Anderson at Honolulu.

The traveling library will consist of a small collection of from twenty to fifty or more books sent periodically from place to place. These traveling libraries are to be put in charge of a volunteer librarian and may be kept for three months or longer, or for a less period, and then returned to the central library for another set.

The conditions suggested for the traveling libraries are for a signed agreement of three or more tax-payers in a district to appoint a custodian for the care and circulation of the books and to make good all loss or damage.

The trustees hope to establish agencies in the following centers:

Oahu—Waialua and Kaneohe.
 Hawaii—Hilo, Honouliuli, Napoosopo, Kailua, Hanalei and Kohala.
 Maui—Wailuku, Lahaina and Hana.
 Molokai—Kaunakakai.
 Kauai—Lihue, Waimea and Hanalei.
 These places were suggested because they are steamer landings and it is easy to arrange for transportation. Overland centers must pay for the extra transportation.

TRY THIS FOR A COLD.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has won its great reputation and extensive sale by its remarkable cures of coughs, colds and croup. It can be depended upon. Try it. Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.—Advertisement

Carl S. Carlsmith, the well known attorney of Hilo, left the Queen's Hospital Wednesday, completely recovered from his recent illness. Mr. Carlsmith arrived here from Hilo with his wife last week seeking medical aid. For a time his condition was considered serious, but he is now out of danger and with Mrs. Carlsmith will return to Hilo tomorrow.

George Clark, private secretary to Governor Fear, returned yesterday from a week's vacation spent at Maui.